side) upto 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) and the land between the Low Tide Line (LTL) and the HTL as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ); and it imposes certain restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes, etc. in the said Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). For any coastal police station proposed to be constructed within the CRZ, there is a statutory requirement for permission under the said Act.

Missing girls from North-East

2235. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of girls missing or abducted from entire North-Eastern States during the last three years;

(b) the total number of cases registered in this regard, State-wise;

(c) out of this, how many girls have been rescued during the period;

(d) whether it is a fact that these North-Eastern girls are being forced to work as sex workers;

(e) whether Government has made some policy for their rehabilitation and bring them back to normal social life; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1765, 1707 and 2066 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls were registered in North Eastern States comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. State/UT wise number of cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of women and girls during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained separately by NCRB. However, State/UT wise cases reported under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking and has issued a comprehensive Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched a comprehensive scheme—[]Ujjawala[] for prevention of trafficking, and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme provides for shelter, food, counseling, legal support, and also vocational training to help the victims in rehabilitation.

MWDC also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement-I

Cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of women and girls during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1329	1564	1396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	44	47
3.	Assam	1544	1471	1789
4.	Bihar	1084	1260	1789
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	181	216
6.	Goa	10	7	28
7.	Gujarat	945	1089	1119
8.	Haryana	431	554	664
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109	150	137
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	723	707	656
11.	Jharkhand	410	534	499
12.	Karnataka	328	390	405
13.	Kerala	202	177	166
14.	Madhya Pradesh	617	701	736
15.	Maharashtra	921	967	998
16.	Manipur	79	83	87
17.	Meghalaya	25	22	25
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	3	6	7
20.	Orissa	577	660	762
21.	Punjab	418	545	514
22.	Rajasthan	1553	1694	1863

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	7	9	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	718	1097	1160
25.	Tripura	62	81	110
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2551	3363	4439
27.	Uttarakhand	183	227	222
28.	West Bengal	1199	1590	1907
	TOTAL STATE:	16258	19173	21726
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	9	13
30.	Chandigarh	57	46	42
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	11
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1
33.	Delhi UT	1066	1167	1136
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
35.	Puducherry	13	14	9
	TOTAL UT:	1156	1243	1213
	TOTAL ALL INDIA:	17414	20416	22939

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional data

Statement-II

Cases registered under immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657	612	357
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	29	21	27
4.	Bihar	13	27	39

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	14	4
6.	Goa	26	10	14
7.	Gujarat	78	44	52
8.	Haryana	85	88	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	1	4
11.	Jharkhand	11	14	8
12.	Karnataka	786	612	515
13.	Kerala	189	201	187
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	19	10
15.	Maharashtra	378	322	327
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	3
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	9	4	1
20.	Orissa	44	40	29
21.	Punjab	67	45	43
22.	Rajasthan	143	91	72
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1732	1199	687
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	49	57
27.	Uttarakhand	3	9	3
28.	West Bengal	66	62	62
	TOTAL STATE:	4417	3487	2580
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	5	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	5	6

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi UT	112	63	60
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	5	3
	TOTAL UT:	124	81	79
	TOTAL ALL INDIA:	4541	3568	2659

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional data

Fishermen affected due to cyclone in Goa

2236. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fishermen who lost their lives in the recent cyclone which struck Konkan coast;

(b) the number of fishermen who lost their lives in the State of Goa;

(c) the number of fishermen injured;

(d) the compensation awarded to them; and

(e) the procedure for assessing compensation in such cases caused by nature's fury?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) According to the information received from the State Government of Goa, no fisherman died due to recent cyclone, which struck Konkan coast. However, the State Government has reported that due to the said cyclone 67 fishermen are missing and no fisherman is injured.

Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is provided towards gratuitous relief not for compensation of loss.

The State Government are primarily responsible for assessing and undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support, where necessary.

However, to ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations of immediate nature, in the wake of natural calamities including cyclonic storms, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted in each State with contribution by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. The State Government are required to meet